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LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

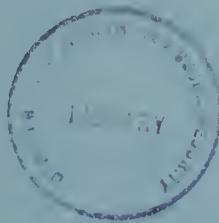
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1970



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Introduction

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1970.

In the Report will be found comment on vital statistics and environmental health of the District. In the Introduction it is proposed to discuss a subject which was touched on in passing in the Introduction to last year's Report and which follows on naturally from that Introduction.

Population Explosion

In 1650 the population of the world was 500 million, in 1850 1,000 million, in 1930 2,000 million, that is to say the first doubling took 200 years, the second 80. It has not yet reached 4,000 million, but due to greatly reduced mortality at all ages and particularly in infancy, in the underdeveloped world since the war, the present doubling time is about 35 years. If present trends continue, the decrease in the doubling time will continue to accelerate. 40% of the people of the underdeveloped world are under 15 years of age, and as these reproduce themselves in the next twenty years there will be the most spectacular growth in population yet experienced, with half as many again prospective parents at the end of the twenty years as at the beginning.

The population explosion is the result of medical technology, of death control exported by the developed world to the underdeveloped world. For example, in Ceylon the death rate at all ages fell from 22 in 1945 to 8 in 1968, as the result of control of malaria by DDT, and in the period 1940-50 death rates fell by 23% in Jamaica, 43% in Formosa, and 46% in Puerto Rico, and 24% in a sample of eighteen underdeveloped countries, as a result of control of cholera, malaria, smallpox, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases. So long as the birth rate exceeds the death rate the population will continue to grow, and these spectacular reductions in death rate have not been accompanied by similar reductions in birth rate.

Doubling times in the underdeveloped world range from 20 to 35 years. Examples of these are 31 years in Indonesia, 28 in Nigeria, 24 in Kenya and Turkey, 22 in Brazil, 20 in Costa Rica and the Philippines, and 19 in El Salvador. And every time a population doubles, food, power, transport, teachers, administrators, must be doubled too, just to keep standards at their previous level. But the people of the underdeveloped world have heard about the way of life in the developed world, and have seen it in magazines and films, and even on the television. They are not going to be happy with their present standards. Well, they are not going to be happy. A better name for the underdeveloped world would be the never to be developed world.

By contrast, in the developed world, doubling times range from 50 to 200 years. Examples of these are 175 years in Austria, 140 in Britain, 117 in Italy, 88 in Denmark, Norway, Poland and Spain, and 63 in Japan, Russia, and the United States. This is not to say that these countries do not have their problems. Most of them are overpopulated, by the criterion that they do not produce enough food to feed their populations. (At present they can buy food but when the food is no longer there they will not be able to do so). They also have a serious problem of population distribution with increasing overcrowding of the cities leading to increase in traffic congestion, slums, crime, unrest, and related problems.

The most urgent problem however is the problem of food. For the first time the food requirements of the increased world population exceeded world food production about 1958. Large transfers of food began to be made from the developed world to the underdeveloped world. With the increasing scarcity of food, economic laws of supply and demand began to operate in the underdeveloped world, with the bringing into production of marginal lands and reduced yields per acre. However, the resultant increase in food production kept pace with the increase in demand until 1965, when agricultural disasters, surely at least in part due to the methods adopted to increase/

to increase production, wiped out this increase, and since that date there has been less to eat per head. Only ten countries in 1966 produced more than they ate, Argentina, Australia, Burma, Canada, France, New Zealand, Rumania, South Africa, Thailand, and the United States. All the rest, including the giants of China, India, and Russia, had to import food.

In the thirteen years from 1967 to 1980 the population of India is expected to rise by 200 millions. The mothers are already there, they are just not old enough to bear children. If India can't feed her population now, and there is not enough food in the world now, where is the food for that 200 million coming from?

In other parts of the world the situation is as serious, perhaps nowhere more than in the Catholic countries of Latin America. For example in Colombia the doubling time is 22 years. Before the arrival of death control a woman could expect to have two or three children survive to reproductive age if she went through ten pregnancies. Now medical technology keeps seven or eight of the ten alive, and where is the food coming from to feed them? In Costa Rica in 1966 half the population was under 15 years of age, and the doubling time was 20 years. In 1986 the population will be twice as great as in 1966. Where is the food coming from?

It is very hard to see any solution to the problem other than massive famines, which may occur within the next ten years. There will be more use of marginal land with consequent deterioration in yield per acre, and there will be the temptation to increase production by unsound methods which will lead to the permanent destruction of the land, or at least to damage which will take decades or even centuries to restore. There is nothing new about this. In the cradles of civilisation in the Middle East, deserts now occupy in many places what were once rich and productive farmlands. In Britain, the ploughing up of marginal land during the war had to be discontinued to prevent massive soil erosion. In the United States today, the agricultural value of the best farmland is declining at the rate of 1% per year, due to the methods adopted to obtain maximum production. We need not look to the sea to provide the extra food needed. The combination of overfishing and pollution makes it likely that the supply of fish will decline rather than increase. Western Europe is going to be very grateful for the surplus of agricultural production in New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, which may tide things over until stability is achieved, if in fact stability is going to be achieved. But it will be increasingly difficult for these countries to send their food to us rather than to the starving in the underdeveloped world.

For Britain the implications are clear. We must continue to try to expand our agriculture, producing for maximum output the types of food appropriate to our soil and climate, which we can produce in greatest quantity, and using methods which will retain, or if possible improve, the fertility of the soil. And we must try to set an example in greatly increased advocacy, publicity, and facilities, for contraception, remembering that if the developed world does not achieve a stable population level it has no right to demand of the underdeveloped world that it should do so.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SLEIGH

Medical Officer of Health

Ledbury Rural DistrictThe Lowlands

These are floored mainly by red marls, giving a heavy and close textured loamy soil. They consist of an undulating river-fretted lowland ranging in elevation from 200 to 400 feet and are set within a discontinuous frame of hills. Over much of the region the red marls are masked by extensive spreads of glacial drift ranging in character from comparatively heavy clay to lighter sands and gravels.

The Malvern Foothills and the Woolhope Dome

These have a generally subdued relief. They represent upfolds of older rock protruding through the red marls of the lowlands. The rocks of which they are composed consist of alternate beds of limestone and shale, which give rise to a complex scarp and vale topography.

The Frome Valley

Within the District the Frome is almost entirely lowland in its affinities. Its physical conditions consist of a lazily meandering stream, fringing stretches of alluvium liable to flood, and discontinuous spreads of terrace gravel. Its economic significance is fourfold. It serves as a routeway, as a source of water supply, as a centre of attraction for holiday makers and fishermen, and is an important element in the agricultural economy of the District.

Section AStatistics and Social Conditions of the AreaLedbury R.D.General Statistics

	<u>Ledbury</u> 1969	<u>Ledbury</u> 1970	<u>E & W</u> 1970
Area in acres	50,366	50,366	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year	11,700	11,640	48,988,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	3,825	3,915	
Rateable Value	£347,427	£354,026	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,448	£1,475	
Live births			
Number	177	156	784,482
Rate per 1,000 population	15.1	13.4	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	11.3	4.5	8.2
Stillbirths			
Number	2	3	10,341
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	11.2	18.9	13.0
Total live and still births	179	159	794,823
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	2	1	14,269
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	11.3	6.4	18.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	12.6	6.7	17.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	0.0	0.0	26.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	5.6	6.4	12.3
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	0.0	6.4	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	11.2	25.2	23.5
Maternal mortality (including abortions)			
Number of deaths	0	0	147
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	0.00	0.18
Deaths			
Number	163	140	575,213
Rate per 1000 population	13.9	12.0	11.7

South HerefordshireGeneral Statistics

	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1969	<u>Sth Hfds</u> 1970	<u>E & W</u> 1970
Area in acres	208,264	208,264	
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid year	37,560	37,380	48,988,000
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	12,506	12,719	
Rateable Value	£1,031,712	£1,058,567	
Sum represented by a penny rate	£4,299	£4,411	
Live births			
Number	556	483	784,482
Rate per 1000 population	14.8	12.9	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8.5	5.6	8.2
Stillbirths			
Number	8	7	10,341
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	14.2	14.3	13.0
Total live and still births	564	490	794,823
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	9	4	14,269
Infant mortality rates			
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	16.2	8.3	18.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	15.7	8.8	17.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 total illegitimate live births	21.3	0.0	26.0
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	10.8	6.2	12.3
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	7.2	4.1	10.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	21.3	18.4	23.5
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	1	147
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	0.00	2.04	0.18
Deaths			
Number	469	442	575,213
Rate per 1000 population	12.5	11.8	11.7

Ledbury R.D.Population Changes

Year	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	12650							
1950	12480	170		223	158	65	235	
1951	12371	109		222	161	61	170	
1952	12360	11		209	159	50	61	
1953	12401		41	196	145	51	10	
1954	12470		69	177	148	29		40
1955	12440	30		208	150	58	88	
1956	12390	50		198	151	47	97	
1957	12380	10		175	142	33	43	
1958	12370	10		181	146	35	45	
1959	12320	50		167	160	7	57	
1960	12300	20		180	157	23	43	
1961	11530	770		172	148	24	794	
1962	11550		20	180	154	26	6	
1963	11560		10	190	160	30	20	
1964	11650		90	216	153	63		27
1965	11680		30	185	146	39	9	
1966	11690		10	166	123	43	33	
1967	11720		30	182	118	64	34	
1968	11740		20	168	129	39	19	
1969	11700	40		177	163	14	54	
1970	11640	60		156	140	16	76	

This table may be summarised as follows:

<u>Population Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>		
Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	
1950-59	330	33.0	1956	195.6	1520	152.0	436	43.6	766	76.6
1960-69	620	62.0	1816	181.6	1451	145.1	365	36.5	985	98.5
1950-69	950	47.5	3772	188.6	2971	148.6	801	40.1	1751	87.6
1970		60		156		140		16		76

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-59 the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 330, from 12,650 to 12,320, as a result of an excess of 436 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 766. During the period 1960-69 the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 620, from 12,320 to 11,700, as a result of an excess of 365 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 985. During the period 1950-69 the population of Ledbury Rural District decreased by 950, from 12,650 to 11,700, as a result of an excess of 801 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1751. There has been an excess of births over deaths in every one of the twenty years but in spite of this the population has fallen in eleven out of the twenty, as a result of a net emigration in every year except two. This is a disastrous rate of emigration. It is not births which are lacking. Births are more than adequate to maintain the population, and an increase in the number of births will only result in an increase in the volume of emigration. The fault is the inability of the District to retain its population; and as can be seen from the figures taking the two ten year periods with one another, the volume of emigration is increasing.

South HerefordshirePopulation Changes

Year	Popula- tion	Decrease	Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Emigra- tion	Immigra- tion
1949	38379			639	472	167	265	
1950	38281	98		678	502	176	437	
1951	38020	261		654	444	210	480	
1952	37750	270		67	637	461	109	
1953	37817			575	444	131		62
1954	38010		193	581	482	99	159	
1955	37950	60		601	458	143	263	
1956	37830	120		570	458	112	202	
1957	37740	90		586	456	130	110	
1958	37760		20	564	436	128	138	
1959	37750	10		609	464	145	85	
1960	37810		60	575	483	92	1602	
1961	36300	1510		608	439	169		111
1962	36580		280	615	460	155	125	
1963	36610		30	615	438	177		223
1964	37010		400	587	416	171		99
1965	37280		270	584	436	148	8	
1966	37420		140	572	394	178		42
1967	37640		220	532	441	91	111	
1968	37620	20		556	469	87	147	
1969	37560	60		483	442	41	221	
1970	37380	180						

This table may be summarised as follows:-

<u>Population Decrease</u>		<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Natural Increase</u>		<u>Emigration</u>		
Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	Tot- al No.	Aver- age No.	
1950-59	629	62.9	6085	608.5	4613	461.3	1472	147.2	2101	210.1
1960-69	190	19.0	5853	585.3	4440	444.0	1413	141.3	1603	160.3
1950-69	819	41.0	11938	596.9	9053	452.7	2885	144.3	3704	185.2
1970		180		483		442		41		221

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 629, from 38,379 to 37,750, as a result of an excess of 1,472 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,101. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 190, from 37,750 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 1,413 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 1,603. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire decreased by 819, from 38,379 to 37,560, as a result of an excess of 2,885 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 3,704. If the figures for Ross, which has a net immigration, probably from outside, are subtracted, the position is even worse. During the period 1950-59 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 669, from 33,089 to 32,420, as a result of an excess of 1,479 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,148. During the period 1960-69 the population of South Herefordshire, excluding Ross, decreased by 1,430 from 32,420 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 1,184 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 2,614. During the period 1950-69 the population of South Herefordshire excluding Ross decreased by 2,099, from 33,089 to 30,990, as a result of an excess of 2,663 of births over deaths and a net emigration of 4,762.

Ledbury R.D.Births, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	86	63	149
Illegitimate	3	4	7
Total	89	67	156

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	1		1
Total	2	1	3

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate			
Total		1	1

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate			
Total		1	1

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate		1	1
Illegitimate			
Total		1	1

South HerefordshireBirths, Stillbirths and Infant DeathsLive Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	248	208	456
Illegitimate	13	14	27
Total	261	222	483

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	1		1
Total	4	3	7

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate			
Total	2	2	4

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate			
Total	1	2	3

Deaths of Infants under one week of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate			
Total	1	1	2

Ledbury R.D.

South Herefordshire

Ledbury R.D.Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	
1950	223	17.9	15.9	5	21.9	22.6	3	13.5	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	158	12.7	11.6
1951	222	17.9	15.5	4	17.7	23.0	11	49.5	29.7	0	0.00	0.75	161	13.0	12.5
1952	209	16.9	15.3	9	41.3	22.7	2	9.6	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	159	12.9	11.3
1953	196	15.8	15.5	1	5.1	22.4	0	0.0	26.8	0	0.00	0.71	145	11.7	11.4
1954	177	14.2	15.2	5	27.5	23.5	8	45.2	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	148	11.9	11.3
1955	208	16.7	15.0	4	18.9	23.2	3	14.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	150	12.1	11.7
1956	198	16.0	15.7	5	24.6	22.9	7	35.4	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	151	12.2	11.7
1957	175	14.1	16.1	7	38.5	22.5	6	34.3	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	142	11.5	11.5
1958	181	14.6	16.4	4	21.6	21.5	5	27.6	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	146	11.8	11.7
1959	167	13.6	16.5	4	23.4	20.8	4	24.0	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	160	13.0	11.6
1960	180	14.6	17.2	3	16.4	19.8	3	16.7	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	157	12.8	11.5
1961	172	14.9	17.6	4	22.7	19.0	3	17.4	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	148	12.8	11.9
1962	180	15.6	18.0	4	21.7	18.1	5	27.8	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	154	13.3	11.9
1963	190	16.4	18.2	2	10.4	17.2	13	68.4	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	160	13.8	12.2
1964	216	18.5	18.5	4	18.2	16.3	7	32.4	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	153	13.1	11.3
1965	185	15.8	18.1	5	26.3	15.8	3	16.2	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	146	12.5	11.5
1966	166	14.2	17.7	3	17.8	15.3	5	30.1	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	123	10.5	11.7
1967	182	15.5	17.2	3	16.2	14.8	2	11.0	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	118	10.1	11.2
1968	168	14.3	16.9	4	23.3	14.3	0	0.0	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	129	11.0	11.9
1969	177	15.1	16.3	2	11.2	13.2	2	11.3	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	163	13.9	11.9
1970	156	13.4	16.0	3	18.9	13.0	1	6.4	18.2	0	0.00	0.18	140	12.0	11.7

This table may be summarised as follows.

<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>			
Ledbury Tot- al No.	E&W Av Ann Rate														
1950-59	1956	15.8	15.7	48	24.1	22.5	49	25.4	25.6	0	0.00	0.60	1520	12.3	11.6
1960-69	1816	15.5	17.6	34	18.4	16.4	43	23.1	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	1451	12.4	11.7
1950-69	3772	15.6	16.6	82	21.2	19.4	92	24.2	22.7	0	0.00	0.44	2971	13.3	11.7
1970		13.4	16.0		18.9	13.0		6.4	18.2		0.00	0.18		12.0	11.7

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1970 being 1.12.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was higher.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but it is creditable that not one maternal death occurred during the period as a whole.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1970 being 0.86.

South HerefordshireVital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>			
	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	
		Rate			Rate						Rate			Rate		
1950	639	16.7	15.9	18	27.4	22.6	13	20.3	29.6	0	0.00	0.86	472	12.3	11.6	
1951	678	17.8	15.5	17	24.5	23.0	26	38.3	29.7	1	1.44	0.75	502	13.2	12.5	
1952	654	17.3	15.3	18	26.8	22.7	13	19.9	27.6	0	0.00	0.67	444	11.8	11.3	
1953	637	16.8	15.5	10	15.5	22.4	7	11.0	26.8	1	1.55	0.71	461	12.2	11.4	
1954	575	15.1	15.2	15	25.4	23.5	22	38.3	25.4	0	0.00	0.65	444	11.7	11.3	
1955	581	15.3	15.0	18	30.1	23.2	13	22.4	24.9	0	0.00	0.60	482	12.7	11.7	
1956	601	15.9	15.7	19	30.6	22.9	15	25.0	23.7	0	0.00	0.52	458	12.1	11.7	
1957	570	15.1	16.1	17	29.0	22.5	12	21.1	23.1	0	0.00	0.45	458	12.1	11.5	
1958	586	15.5	16.4	13	21.7	21.5	14	23.9	22.5	0	0.00	0.43	456	12.1	11.7	
1959	564	14.9	16.5	13	22.5	20.8	15	26.6	22.2	0	0.00	0.38	436	11.5	11.6	
1960	609	16.1	17.2	16	25.6	19.8	6	9.9	21.8	0	0.00	0.39	464	12.3	11.5	
1961	575	15.8	17.6	15	25.4	19.0	12	20.9	21.4	0	0.00	0.34	483	13.3	11.9	
1962	608	16.6	18.0	9	14.6	18.1	16	26.3	21.7	0	0.00	0.35	439	12.0	11.9	
1963	615	16.8	18.2	12	19.1	17.2	28	45.5	21.1	0	0.00	0.28	460	12.6	12.2	
1964	615	16.6	18.5	9	14.4	16.3	17	27.6	19.9	0	0.00	0.26	438	11.8	11.3	
1965	587	15.7	18.1	7	11.8	15.8	15	25.6	19.0	0	0.00	0.25	416	11.2	11.5	
1966	584	15.6	17.7	8	13.5	15.3	9	15.4	19.0	0	0.00	0.26	436	11.7	11.7	
1967	572	15.2	17.2	13	22.2	14.8	5	8.7	18.3	0	0.00	0.21	394	10.5	11.2	
1968	532	14.1	16.9	12	22.1	14.3	6	11.3	18.3	0	0.00	0.24	441	11.7	11.9	
1969	556	14.8	16.3	8	14.2	13.2	9	16.2	18.1	0	0.00	0.19	469	12.5	11.9	
1970	483	12.9	16.0	7	14.3	13.0	4	8.3	18.2	1	2.04	0.18	442	11.8	11.7	

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Births</u>			<u>Stillbirths</u>			<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			<u>Deaths</u>				
	Sth Hfds	E&W	Tot- Av	Sth Hfds	E&W	Tot- Av	Sth Hfds	E&W	Tot- Av	Sth Hfds	E&W	Tot- Av	Sth Hfds	E&W	Tot- Av	Av	
		al Ann			al Ann						al Ann				al Ann		al Ann
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate
1950-59	6085	16.0	15.7	158	25.4	22.5	150	24.7	25.6	2	0.30	0.60	4613	12.2	11.6		
1960-69	5853	15.7	17.6	109	18.3	16.4	123	20.7	19.9	0	0.00	0.28	4440	12.0	11.7		
50-69	11938	15.9	16.6	267	21.8	19.4	273	22.7	22.7	2	0.15	0.44	9053	12.1	11.7		
1970		12.9	16.0		14.3	13.0		8.3	18.2		2.04	0.18		11.8	11.7		

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

During the first part of the period the average birth rate was higher than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was lower, and during the period as a whole it was lower. This is due to the low proportion of women of child bearing age, the area comparability factor for births for 1970 for all the districts being above unity.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average stillbirth rate was higher than that for England and Wales.

During the first part of the period the average infant mortality rate was lower than that for England and Wales, during the second part it was higher, and during the period as a whole it was the same.

The number of pregnancies occurring is altogether too small to produce a maternal death rate of any significance, but the two deaths which occurred during the period as a whole produced an average rate corresponding to 34.1% of that for England and Wales.

During both parts of the period, and therefore during the period as a whole, the average death rate was higher than that for England and Wales. This is due to the high proportion of elderly people, the area comparability factor for deaths for 1970

Ledbury R.D.Causes of Death

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>		<u>Other Cancer</u>		<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>		<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>		<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>						
	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate	Ledbury No.	E&W Rate					
1950	1	0.08	0.28	23	1.84	1.67	32	2.56	1.48	18	1.44	1.25	25	2.00	2.21
1951	3	0.24	0.30	17	1.37	1.66	25	2.02	1.56	18	1.46	1.33	19	1.54	2.34
1952	3	0.24	0.32	23	1.86	1.67	15	1.21	1.58	18	1.46	1.40	31	2.51	2.00
1953	3	0.24	0.34	21	1.69	1.65	24	1.94	1.54	19	1.53	1.42	22	1.77	1.93
1954	0	0.00	0.37	19	1.52	1.67	27	2.17	1.63	17	1.36	1.53	15	1.20	1.87
1955	3	0.24	0.39	18	1.45	1.67	27	2.17	1.67	20	1.61	1.61	22	1.77	1.88
1956	2	0.16	0.41	18	1.45	1.67	29	2.34	1.67	6	0.48	1.70	19	1.53	1.82
1957	3	0.24	0.42	18	1.45	1.67	24	1.94	1.64	12	0.97	1.72	21	1.70	1.70
1958	7	0.57	0.44	11	0.89	1.68	19	1.54	1.69	22	1.78	1.86	19	1.54	1.72
1959	1	0.08	0.46	29	2.35	1.68	23	1.87	1.66	15	1.22	1.87	20	1.62	1.58
1960	6	0.49	0.48	28	2.28	1.68	24	1.95	1.67	24	1.95	2.01	16	1.30	1.55
1961	5	0.43	0.49	18	1.56	1.67	21	1.82	1.67	22	1.91	2.07	18	1.56	1.57
1962	3	0.26	0.51	21	1.82	1.67	25	2.16	1.68	24	2.08	2.19	11	0.95	1.50
1963	5	0.43	0.52	26	2.25	1.66	26	2.25	1.71	20	1.73	2.29	13	1.12	1.47
1964	4	0.34	0.54	15	1.29	1.67	23	1.97	1.56	29	2.49	2.24	9	0.77	1.25
1965	9	0.77	0.55	14	1.20	1.67	25	2.14	1.64	37	3.17	2.38	10	0.86	1.23
1966	4	0.34	0.56	14	1.20	1.69	24	2.05	1.64	24	2.05	2.39	10	0.86	1.23
1967	8	0.68	0.58	18	1.54	1.70	20	1.71	1.59	23	1.96	2.67	13	1.11	0.82
1968	9	0.77	0.59	18	1.53	1.72	22	1.87	1.65	27	2.30	2.85	8	0.68	0.82
1969	8	0.68	0.61	21	1.79	1.74	20	1.71	1.63	44	3.76	2.86	12	1.03	0.78
1970	11	0.95	0.62	15	1.29	1.74	20	1.72	1.62	22	1.89	2.84	10	0.86	0.75

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>		<u>Other Cancer</u>		<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>		<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>		<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>						
	Ledbury Tot- al No	E&W Av Rate	Ledbury Tot- al No.	E&W Av Rate	Ledbury Tot- al No.	E&W Av Rate	Ledbury Tot- al No.	E&W Av Rate	Ledbury Tot- al No.	E&W Av Rate					
1950-59	26	0.21	0.37	197	1.59	1.67	245	1.98	1.61	165	1.33	1.57	213	1.72	1.91
1960-69	61	0.52	0.54	193	1.65	1.69	230	1.96	1.64	274	2.34	2.40	120	1.02	1.22
1950-69	87	0.36	0.46	390	1.62	1.68	475	1.97	1.63	439	1.84	1.98	333	1.37	1.56
1970		0.95	0.62		1.29	1.74		1.72	1.62		1.89	2.84		0.86	0.75

The following comments may be made on this Summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.5% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1970, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

South HerefordshireCauses of Death

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.	Sth Hfds	E&W	No.
	Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate	
1950	5	0.13	0.28	70	1.83	1.67	73	1.91	1.48	39	1.02	1.25	104	2.72	2.21
1951	7	0.18	0.30	65	1.71	1.66	62	1.63	1.56	51	1.34	1.33	84	2.21	2.34
1952	5	0.13	0.32	57	1.51	1.67	55	1.46	1.58	38	1.01	1.40	100	2.65	2.00
1953	9	0.24	0.34	65	1.72	1.65	56	1.48	1.54	53	1.40	1.42	106	2.80	1.93
1954	6	0.16	0.37	55	1.45	1.67	65	1.71	1.63	48	1.26	1.53	87	2.29	1.87
1955	12	0.32	0.39	71	1.87	1.67	74	1.95	1.67	52	1.37	1.61	76	2.00	1.88
1956	9	0.24	0.41	65	1.72	1.67	68	1.80	1.67	35	0.93	1.70	89	2.35	1.82
1957	8	0.21	0.42	72	1.91	1.67	56	1.48	1.64	49	1.30	1.72	92	2.44	1.70
1958	12	0.32	0.44	49	1.30	1.68	71	1.88	1.69	63	1.67	1.86	71	1.88	1.72
1959	10	0.26	0.46	67	1.77	1.68	65	1.72	1.66	49	1.30	1.87	67	1.77	1.58
1960	14	0.37	0.48	75	1.98	1.68	75	1.98	1.67	60	1.59	2.01	65	1.72	1.55
1961	17	0.47	0.49	72	1.98	1.67	68	1.87	1.67	57	1.57	2.07	78	2.15	1.57
1962	17	0.46	0.51	56	1.53	1.67	62	1.69	1.68	62	1.69	2.19	60	1.64	1.50
1963	11	0.30	0.52	68	1.86	1.66	69	1.88	1.71	61	1.67	2.29	65	1.78	1.47
1964	12	0.32	0.54	56	1.51	1.67	65	1.76	1.56	79	2.13	2.24	55	1.49	1.25
1965	17	0.46	0.55	64	1.72	1.67	64	1.72	1.64	78	2.09	2.38	49	1.31	1.23
1966	14	0.37	0.56	66	1.76	1.69	74	1.98	1.64	82	2.19	2.39	65	1.74	1.23
1967	18	0.48	0.58	62	1.65	1.70	68	1.81	1.59	90	2.39	2.67	44	1.17	0.82
1968	17	0.45	0.59	79	2.10	1.72	70	1.86	1.65	76	2.02	2.85	42	1.12	0.82
1969	19	0.51	0.61	70	1.86	1.74	72	1.92	1.63	112	2.98	2.86	48	1.28	0.78
1970	22	0.59	0.62	63	1.69	1.74	69	1.85	1.62	86	2.30	2.84	55	1.47	0.75

This table may be summarised as follows:

	<u>Lung Cancer</u>			<u>Other Cancer</u>			<u>Cerebro Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Cardio Vascular Disease</u>			<u>Other Cardiac Disease</u>		
	Sth Hfds	E&W	Tot-Av	Sth Hfds	E&W	Tot-Av	Sth Hfds	E&W	Tot-Av	Sth Hfds	E&W	Tot-Av	Sth Hfds	E&W	Tot-Av
	Rate	Rate	al Ann	Rate	Rate	al Ann	Rate	Rate	al Ann	Rate	Rate	al Ann	Rate	Rate	al Ann
50-59	83	0.22	0.37	636	1.68	1.67	645	1.70	1.61	477	1.26	1.57	876	2.31	1.91
60-69	156	0.42	0.54	668	1.80	1.69	687	1.85	1.64	757	2.03	2.40	571	1.54	1.22
50-69	239	0.32	0.46	1304	1.74	1.68	1332	1.77	1.63	1234	1.65	1.98	1447	1.93	1.56
1970		0.59	0.62		1.69	1.74		1.85	1.62		2.30	2.84		1.47	0.75

The following comments may be made on this summary table.

Death rates from the four main causes of death, responsible for 64.5% of all deaths in England and Wales in 1970, with death rates from cancer subdivided into those from lung cancer and those from other cancer, are shown.

Although death rates from lung cancer were lower than those for England and Wales, due to different smoking habits in rural areas, they showed the same dramatic rise due to increased smoking, in contrast to death rates from other cancer which did not rise as smoking is not the cause of this.

Death rates from other cancer were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cerebrovascular disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from cardiovascular disease were lower than those for England and Wales, in spite of the high proportion of elderly people.

Death rates from other cardiac disease were higher than those for England and Wales, due to the high proportion of elderly people.

These two latter death rates must however be taken together, as the shift from one to the other is partly due to a change, which has been delayed locally, in the fashion of diagnosis.

Section BGeneral Provision of Health Services for the AreaNational Health Service Act 1946Part IIHospital and Specialist Services

Section 3. Hospital and Specialist Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee, Eign Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 2012.

Part IIILocal Health Authority Services

- Section 21. Health Centres
- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Section 23. Midwifery
- Section 24. Health Visiting
- Section 25. Home Nursing
- Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation
- Section 27. Ambulance Services
- Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
- Section 29. Domestic Help
- Section 51. Mental Health Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire County Health Department, Bridge Street, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4281.

Part IVGeneral Medical and Dental, Pharmaceutical,
and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

- Section 33. General Medical Services
- Section 38. Pharmaceutical Services
- Section 40. General Dental Services
- Section 41. Supplementary Ophthalmic Services

These services are the responsibility of the Herefordshire Executive Council, St. James Road, Hereford. Phone Hereford 5606.

Laboratory Services

Public Health Laboratory Services

These services are the responsibility of the Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, Hereford. Phone Hereford 4696.

Specimens from South Herefordshire were reported on during the year as follows:

Water	912
Milk	134
Ice Cream	87
Faeces	42
Food	8

Section CInfectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesLedbury R.D.Infectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	1	1	-	-	-	-
1-	2	3	-	1	-	-
2-	4	3	-	-	-	-
3-	7	7	-	-	-	-
4-	6	5	-	-	-	-
5-	20	17	-	-	-	1
10-	2	2	-	-	-	-
15-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	43	38	-	1	-	1

	Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	1	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	1	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	1	-

Infectious and Other Notifiable DiseasesSouth HerefordshireInfectious Diseases

	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	2	3	-	-	-	-	Under 5 years	-
1-	11	12	-	1	-	-	5-	2
2-	20	15	-	-	1	-	15-	1
3-	21	26	-	-	-	-	45-	-
4-	22	21	-	-	1	-	65 and over	-
5-	68	68	-	-	1	3	Age unknown	-
10-	5	3	-	-	-	-		
15-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Total	3
25 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-		1
Age unknown	1	1	-	-	-	-		
Total	152	149	-	1	3	3		

	Whooping Cough		Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 3 months	-	-	Under 1 year	-	-	-
3-	-	-	1-	-	-	-
6-	1	-	2-	1	1	-
9-	-	1	5-	3	5	-
1- year	-	1	10-	1	4	-
2-	2	2	15-	2	1	-
5-	-	1	20-	-	1	-
10-	-	-	25-	1	3	-
15-	-	-	35-	2	1	-
20-	-	-	45-	1	1	-
25-	-	-	55-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	65-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	75 and over	-	-	1
55-	-	-	Age unknown	-	-	1
65-	-	-			-	-
75 and over	-	-	Total	11	17	1
Age unknown	-	-			-	-
Total	3	5				

Ledbury R.D.Tuberculosis

	Notifications						Deaths						
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	male	male		male	male			male	male		male	male	
1950	6	4	10	2		2	12	3	3	6	1	1	7
1951	11	6	17		3	3	20		1	1		1	2
1952	7	5	12	3		3	15	3		3			3
1953	7	5	12				12	3	1	4			4
1954	3	5	8		2	2	10						
1955	4	1	5		1	1	6						
1956	6	3	9	1	1	2	11	2		2	1	1	3
1957	4	2	6	1		1	7	1		1			1
1958	3		3				3	1	1	2	1	1	3
1959	5	2	7				7	2	1	3			
1960	1	1	2		1	1	3						
1961	2	3	5		2	2	7						
1962	1	3	4				4	1		1			1
1963	1		1				1						
1964	3		3	1	1	2	5	3		3			3
1965	2	1	3		1	1	4	1		1	1		2
1966	1	1	2				2						
1967	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	2			1
1968	1		1			1	2	1		1			1
1969	1		1				1		1	1			1
1970	1		1				1		2	2			2

This table may be summarised as follows:-

Average Annual Numbers

1950-59	Notifications						Deaths							
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	male	male		male	male			male	male		male	male		
1950-59	5.6	3.3	8.9	0.7	0.7	1.4	10.3	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.6
1960-69	1.4	1.1	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	3.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
1950-69	3.5	2.2	5.7	0.5	0.7	1.2	6.9	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.8
1970	1		1				1		2	2				2

The following comments may be made on this Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1950-59 and 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

As far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middleaged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

South HerefordshireTuberculosis

	Notifications												Deaths												
	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				
	Male	Female	Total	male	Male	Female	Total	male	Male	Female	Total	male	Male	Female	Total	male	Male	Female	Total	male	Male	Female	Total		
1950	23	6	29		7	2	9	38	9	3	12		1		1		13								
1951	26	20	46		4	5	9	55	4	3	7		2		2		9								
1952	11	17	28		5	3	8	36	8		8		1		1		9								
1953	12	8	20		1	1	2	21	8	3	11						11								
1954	13	13	26		3	4	7	33	3	1	4						4								
1955	10	8	18		1	2	3	21	1	2	3						3								
1956	16	6	22		2	3	5	27	4	1	5		1		1		6								
1957	17	5	22		3		3	25	3		3						3								
1958	9	9	18		2	2	4	22	3	3	6		1		1		7								
1959	8	3	11					11	3	1	4						4								
1960	2	3	5					8																	
1961	7	4	11					14	2	1	3						3								
1962	2	5	7		1		1	8	2	1	3						3								
1963	5	2	7					7	2		2						2								
1964	5		5		2	1	3	8	4		4						4								
1965	7	3	10		2	2	2	12	2		2		1		1		2		4						
1966	2	2	4			1	1	5																	
1967	5	4	9		1	1	2	11	1	1	2						2								
1968	6	6	12		1		1	7	2		2						2								
1969	3	2	5					5		1	1						1								
1970	1	1	2					2		2	2						2								

This table may be summarised as follows:

Average Annual Numbers

	Notifications												Deaths											
	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Male	Female	Total	male	Male	Female	Total	male	Male	Female	Total	male	Female	Total	male	Female	Total	male	Female	Total	male	Female	Total	
1950-59	14.5	9.5	24.0		2.7	2.2	4.9	28.9	4.6	1.7	6.3		0.3	0.3	0.6		6.9							
1960-69	4.4	2.5	6.9		0.5	1.1	1.6	8.5	1.5	0.4	1.9		0.1	0.1	0.2		2.1							
1950-69	9.5	6.0	15.5		1.6	1.7	3.3	18.7	3.1	1.1	4.1		0.2	0.2	0.4		4.5							
1970	1	1	2					2		2	2						2							

The following comments may be made on the Summary table:

All numbers were lower in 1960-69 than in 1950-59.

All numbers for Males were higher than the corresponding numbers for Females except Male Non-Pulmonary Notifications in 1960-69 and Male Non-Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 and 1960-69.

Although there were fewer Female Pulmonary Notifications than Male Pulmonary Notifications and fewer Female Pulmonary Deaths than Male Pulmonary Deaths in 1950-59 the proportionate fall in Pulmonary Notifications and Pulmonary Deaths in 1960-69 as compared with 1950-59 was still greater in Females than in Males.

So far as any conclusions may be drawn from such small numbers the following conclusions may be drawn.

Tuberculosis is on the decline.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis but not Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is essentially and increasingly a disease of Males. It is also essentially a disease of middle-aged Males. Medical opinion is that this is due to the breakdown of a childhood infection caused by smoking.

Section D Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity with the exception of the supply to parishes relying on well and spring supplies, where a low rainfall resulted in wells drying up. In a number of cases the services of the Fire Brigade were called upon to deliver water in bulk by tanker.

Advice on water treatment and on remedial measures to be taken has been given by the staff of the Public Health Department on many occasions and follow up samples have been taken to indicate the effectiveness or otherwise of such treatment and such measures.

2700 dwelling houses (8000 population) are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, as follows:

Asherton	21	Mathon	25
Bosbury	59	Much Marcle	76
Canon Frome	3	Munsley	6
Castle Frome	12	Pixley	5
Coddington	20	Putley	20
Colwall	670	Stretton Grandison	3
Eastnor	49	Tarrington	25
Eggleton	1	Wellington Heath	113
Ledbury Rural	71	Woolhope	40
Ledbury Urban	1468	Yarkhill	5
Little Marcle	8	Total	2700

The fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Department of the Environment have approved the extension to Ledbury Town Sewage Disposal Works and the scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal for Wellington Heath, and these schemes are expected to start in 1971.

In some parishes where there is closely knit development there are occasional problems from septic tank discharges, particularly where the area is steeply contoured and the subsoil heavy, but generally where there is adequate and suitable land available, septic tank installations continue to function satisfactorily and economically.

However the Council are resolved to provide main drainage in areas where there is relatively high development and plans are in the course of preparation for the parishes of Tarrington and Woolhope. It is hoped that work on sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for both these parishes will start in 1971.

Rivers and Streams

All small sewage disposal works within the control of the Council are subject to routine regular inspection and sampling to check the standard of the effluent.

Elsewhere where conditions make it necessary property owners are required to take steps to prevent river courses becoming polluted by sewage effluent.

Public Cleansing

A weekly collection of domestic refuse is in operation in Ledbury urban area. A fortnightly collection is in operation in the rural area with the exception of Colwall where the collection is weekly. Disposal of domestic refuse is by controlled tipping at the Council's refuse tip in Jubilee Meadows Ledbury.

Trade refuse is collected on payment of a special charge.

A pulverisation plant has been purchased and will be erected during the coming year. This will allow refuse to be disposed of on other sites where the tipping of crude refuse, even though controlled, would be unacceptable.

The Council do not operate a public cesspool emptying service, and cesspools within the District are emptied by arrangement with contractors about whose methods of disposal there is some doubt. It is certain that with the increasing number of small sewage disposal works and the installation of mains water in many parts of the District where mains drainage is not available, the Council will have to consider the question of providing a public cesspool emptying service.

The Sewage Disposal Works extension at Ledbury will incorporate a form of sludge digestion which will also be capable of treating waste from septic tanks, etc.

Public Health Inspection of the Area

The tabular statement furnished by the Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959.

Accumulations	1	Licensed Premises	1
Animals	2	Miscellaneous	646
Building Regulations	731	Miscellaneous Minor	
Burial Grounds	1	Capital Works	325
Caravans	11	Nuisances	118
Control of Pests	6	Offensive Smells	1
Drainage	90	Offices, Shops and	
Drain Tests	39	Railway Premises	40
Factories with mechanical power	1	Petroleum Stores	90
Food Hygiene and Food Premises	79	Public Lavatories	54
Highways	6	Refuse Collection	54
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	3	Refuse Tips	141
Housing Applications	456	Sewage Disposal Works	294
Housing Repairs	178	Sewers	42
Housing Schemes	398	Slaughterhouses	353
Housing Surveys	584	Stalls	4
Housing Other	20	Swimming Baths and Pools	24
Ice Cream Registered Premises	2	Town and Country Planning	35
		Unsound Food	32
		Water Supply	155
		Total	5017

Shops and Offices

Better progress was made with routine inspections during the year.

Camping Sites

Two sites in the area were used for camping purposes during the year.

No licences in respect of sites have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season was 145.

Smoke Abatement

No action of any kind was necessary during the year with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke in the area.

Public Swimming Baths

Ledbury Swimming Pool consists of an uncovered pool, approximately 23 metres x 8 metres, the shallow end having a depth of 3 feet and the deep end a depth of 6 feet.

The water is continuously filtered through a rapid pressure sand filter and is chlorinated and aerated before being circulated back into the pool.

The pH value is also controlled by automatic dosing with an alkaline solution, the value being kept between 7.3 and 7.5 and the residual chlorine content closely controlled within a range of 0.2 to 0.5 part per million.

The pool is filled from the Herefordshire Water Board's mains and the water is not changed during the season, although evaporation and other wastage does mean that the water is replaced approximately once a month.

Four bacteriological examinations, all of which were satisfactory, were made during the season.

The swimming pool, although hygienic, is rather spartan, and whenever the weather is fine, the pool becomes overcrowded and further admissions have to be refused. The Council have decided to build a larger pool, but consent to borrow the necessary money cannot at present be obtained although so far as the Council are concerned, they are agreed that the matter should have priority.

Section E HousingNew Houses

Number of houses completed during the year

(a) by private enterprise	=	34
(b) by the local authority	=	6

Number of houses in course of erection at the end of the year

(a) by private enterprise	=	54
(b) by the local authority	=	28

Housing Act 1957 Part IV Abatement of Overcrowding

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	=	Nil
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	=	Nil
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	=	Nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	=	Nil

Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere

HOUSES DEMOLISHED During Year	Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	No. of houses = No. of separate dwellings contained therein	1
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED During Year in pursuance of Closing Orders or Under - takings	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961	No. of houses = No. of separate dwellings contained therein	2	
	Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957	No. of houses = No. of separate dwellings contained therein	1	
Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	No. of dwellings	= Nil		

Number of Persons Displaced During Year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas From houses to be closed From parts of buildings to be closed	=	Nil 1 Nil Nil
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by local authority After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	by owner (a) (b)	= 1 8 Nil
HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than Unfit Houses made fit)			
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	=	2
UNFIT HOUSES in Temporary Use (Housing Act 1957)	Retained for Temporary Accommodation	Under Section 48 Under Section 17(2) Under Section 46	No. of houses No. of separate dwellings contained therein No. of houses = Nil = 3 = 3

Section F Inspection and Supervision of FoodThe number of food premises in the area, by type of business

Bakers	3
Butchers	8
Cafes	12
Canteens	2
Confectioners	7
Fishmongers, Fruiterers, and Greengrocers	7
Grocers	41
Licensed Premises	38
Liquid Food Manufacturerers	2
	—
Total	120
	—

The number of food premises by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under local Acts, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Bakers	2
Fish Fryers	2
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Manufacturers	1
Jam Manufacturers	1
Liquid Food Manufacturers	2
Meat Products Manufacturers	8
	—
Total	16
	—

Dairies 1

The number of inspections of registered food premises

81 inspections of registered food premises were made during the year.

The method of disposal of condemned food

Condemned food which is surrendered or seized is disposed of by controlled tipping on the Council's refuse tip.

Condemned meat from the slaughterhouse is sent to approved premises for sterilisation and processing.

Special examination of a stock or of a consignment of food

7 cwt 56 lbs. of apricot pulp, 4 cwt 42 lbs. of apricots in water, 20 dozen cases of cucumbers, 17 boxes of carrots, 389 cans of grape-fruit segments, and 276 cans of apricot halves, were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Reference to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959-63

There are no premises which are required to be registered under these Regulations.

Details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them, and including the following information for each category separately

- (a) the number of premises
- (b) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 16
- (c) the number of premises to which regulation 19 applies
- (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19

Bakers	3
Butchers	8
Cafes	12
Canteens	2
Confectioners	7
Fishmongers, Fruiterers, and Greengrocers	7
Grocers	41
Licensed Premises	38
Liquid Food Manufacturers	2
<hr/>	
Total	120
<hr/>	

All 120 premises are fitted to comply with regulation 16. Regulation 19 applies to all except the 7 fishmongers, fruiterers, and greengrocers and all 113 premises to which this regulation applies are fitted to comply with it.

Meat

A tabular statement for the inclusion of information about the post mortem inspection of animals in the form provided.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	553	330	4650	1474	7007
Number inspected	553	330	4650	1474	7007
<u>All diseases except</u>					
<u>Tuberculosis and</u>					
<u>Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	1	16	60	3	80
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	141	-	1253	202	1596
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	25.6	4.9	28.2	13.9	23.9
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	21	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	1.4	0.3
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	2
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	1
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Factories Act 1961Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS made for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	53	5	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Total	55	8	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

No defects were found.

